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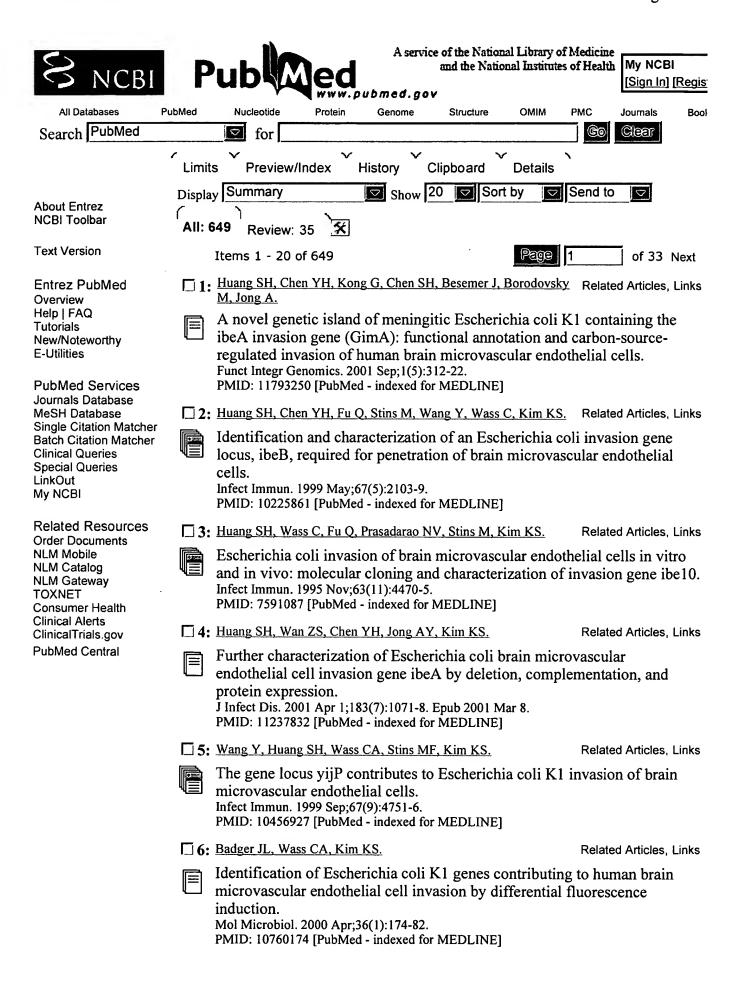
Huang SH, Wan ZS, Chen YH, Jong AY, Kim KS.

Childrens Hospital Los Angeles and University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA 90027, USA. shhuang@hsc.usc.edu

The ibeA gene (ibe10) previously identified by TnphoA mutagenesis is part of a 50-kDa fulllength open-reading frame (ORF) encoded by a 1.37-kb DNA fragment. An isogenic in-frame deletion mutant of ibeA (ZD1) was constructed by chromosomal gene replacement with a suicide plasmid pCVD442 carrying a 2.1-kb DNA fragment with an ibeA deletion. Similar to the previously described TnphoA insertion mutant of ibeA, the isogenic ibeA deletion mutant ZD1 was significantly less invasive in human brain microvascular endothelial cells (BMECs) than the parent strain. The mutant ZD1 was fully complemented by the ibeA ORF. The ibeA gene was subcloned into pET28a(+) and was expressed as a recombinant protein with an N-terminal histidine tag. The recombinant IbeA protein had much greater activity (50 times) in blocking the invasion of BMECs by Escherichia coli K1 than did the partial protein fragment, which provides further evidence that ibeA is an important determinant for E. coli K1 invasion of BMECs.

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0686] Gourmelen A, Blondelet-Rouault M H, Pernodet J L. Characterization of a glycosyl transferase inactivating macrolides, encoded by gimA from Streptomyces ambofaciens. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. (1998). 42(10): 2612-9.

Analysis of the protein sequence deduced from orf29, using the SignalP program (http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/SignalP/) (Nielsen, H., et al., 1997), shows that this protein has a Cterminal signal sequence with a predicted cleavage site between positions 30 and 31 (QSA/QA). It may be predicted that this protein is extracellular. It might, as a glycosylhydrolase, have a role in the reactivation of spiramycin inactivated by glycosylation by the glycosyltransferases GimA and/or GimB (Gourmelen et al, 1998).